THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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INSIDE

$20 Million Anti-Discrimination Suit

BLACK COPS SUE FEDERAL CRIME AGENCY



From left to right, Pastor J. ALFRED SMITH, spokesman of the Community Coalition Against Racism in Oakland; RAYMOND CLARK, president of the Oakland Black Officers Association; OLLIE GLOVER, a co-founder of the National Black Police Association (NBPA); SANDRE SWANSON, administrative aide to California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, announce filing of $20 million class action lawsuit against the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Raymond Clark, a patrolman in the Oakland, California, Police Department, president of the Oakland Black Officers Association (OBOA) and information officer for Region 5 of the National Black Police Association (NBPA), and Ollie Glover, a sergeant in the Richmond, California, Police Department and a cofounder of the NBPA, have filed a $20 million class action lawsuit against officials of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the U.S. attorney general on behalf of minority and women police officers throughout the nation, it was announced here in a major press conference last Thursday.

Included among the named plaintiffs in the suit are the NBPA, the International Association of Women Police (U.S., U.K. and Canada) and 10 individuals. The plaintiffs charge in the suit that they along with other members of the class have been discriminated against in employment on the grounds of race and sex by their police departments, which receive federal funding from LEAA.

The lawsuit, filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, is being handled by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). David M. Fishlow, executive director of the ACLU of Northern California, told the assembled media (as well as representatives of the Black police officers' organizations of Oakland, San Francisco and Richmond):

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

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Editorial

U.S. "TECHNICIANS" IN SINAI?

The U.S. Congress is expected to approve the agreement negotiated by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger between Israel and Egypt for the stationing of some 200 U.S. "technicians" along the confrontation line in the Sinai Desert, as a move towards peace in the Middle East.

This, despite the statements by Yasir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, other spokespersons of the Palestine people and several leaders of Arab nations, calling on the Palestinian people and all freedom-loving peoples of the world to stand against a U.S. presence in any form in the Middle East.

The handwriting is on the wall for honest eyes to see: Whether armed or unarmed, a U.S. presence in the Sinai Desert creates, as Yasir Arafat has said, an increased danger of war in the Middle East in the same way the presence of U.S. "technicians" and "advisors" led to full scale military involvement of U.S. forces in Southeast Asia.

This agreement leaves open the option for Syria to insist that a similar arrangement along the confrontation line on the Golen Heights be manned by Russian "technicians" for the same alleged reasons. What arguments could be invented to oppose such a demand? None! Consequently, not only would an organized U.S presence exist in the Middle East, but also an organized Russian presence as well.

Since neither the U.S. nor Russian presences reflect the will or desire of the Palestinian people — they were not consulted — and since all the leaders of the Palestinian liberation movement and some Arab heads of state have called for no big power presence in the Middle East, the stage would be set for righteous action by Palestinian liberation forces, and others, to remove that presence.

The logic of such a chain of events is indisputable. The American people oppose U.S. military involvement in the Middle East. The Southeast Asia tragedy is still vivid in our memory. Aggravation of an already explosive situation endangers peace in the area and is a threat to world peace. It is the responsibility of the Congress of the U.S. to oppose this agreement and prevent its implementation. □



"They can't say I'm not doing anything."

Letters to the Editor

"They Never Consider Our Opinion"

Editor:

Sometime ago, there was an article that was written in Ebony about the celebration of Black reaction to the Bicentennial. Magazines of this nature never consider even getting the opinion of the Party. Obviously, they don't understand yet that the Party has a very, very broad and analytical outlook towards looking and explaining things. They never consider our opinion. It's always the endorsed spokesman type. The Urban League, A. Philip Randolph, NAACP, etc. Never will you see a revolutionary organization like the Party. I get very mad and filled with dislike towards these types of publications. The things they need to publicize they don't. They didn't talk about Huey, Bobby, Elaine or any of the well known people.

Another thing, when International Women's Day was brought up by the U.N., Black publications like Encore didn't put a thing there about Elaine Brown or Ericka Huggins. Didn't they know that Ericka was on trial with Bobby Seale and that her life was almost taken by the fascists? Elaine, who ran a very successful campaign with Bobby, is rarely talked about. There was an election in April. She ran a very successful campaign and still isn't considered, so what is that? She's right out there in front. Why don't they ever consider her? That's all.

All Power To The People
Bring Huey Back!!!
Greg Harris
206 N. Chicago Place
Kankakee, Ill. 60901

Masses Suppressed In Korea

Dear Sir:

Would like information about working for an African nation, being an American with Army medical training. I'm a dental hygienist. Also working for a people's clinic here in the United States. I am presently in Korea and the Black young men of Camp Ames would like to make a firm contact with you. We would like information about the Party and newspapers that we can sell and distribute among us.

As to what is happening in Korea, nothing. The Korean and American leaders in Seoul are playing a deadly game to keep the masses suppressed. The whole war is a fake.

I hope that things at home are bearable. I wish you would contact a Ricky Bulliam, an old high school friend and ask him to contact me.

Take care and thank you.
Sp/5 Charles F. Wilson
865th Med. Det. CDS TM#2
APO S.F. Ca. 96231

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 25

COMMENT

War Spending Causes Unemployment

This week we are reprinting an article written by Chris Robinson which appeared in a recent issue of RECON, a progressive monthly on the military published in Philadelphia. The article is a clear explanation of the relationship between military spending and the domestic job market.

As the U.S. military budget increases and the lines in the unemployment offices become longer, it is important that the masses of oppressed people in this country understand the major causes of the sacrifices and increasing hardships we are facing each day.

A recent economic study has demonstrated that because of an average military spending of $80 billion each year from 1968 to 1972, the country as a whole lost 844,000 jobs. *The Empty Pork Barrel*, prepared by the Public Interest Research Group in Michigan (PIRGIM), using a methodology developed by economists who work for Michigan State, Columbia, and Yale Universities and the United Auto Workers and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PIRGIM investigated the effect of military spending on employment in major sectors of the U.S. economy, including durable and nondurable goods, residential and nonresidential construction, services, and state and local government. They found that when military spending increased, the result was a decrease in spending on these civilian categories by certain definite percentages. This loss in spending creates a loss in jobs, which when subtracted from the increase in military jobs gives the net increase or decrease in employment. Marion Anderson, director of PIRGIM, admits that "the extent of the job losses was expected."

Southern and western states showed a gain in employment because of the concentration of military industry and bases there. In fact, Texas, Georgia and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

THE BLACK PANTHER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, [illegible] EAST 14th STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA [illegible], TELEPHONE: [illegible]
[illegible] SUBSCRIPTION RATES: [illegible]
APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATE PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

DALLAS COMMUNITY DEMANDS INDICTMENT FOR COP KILLER OF NIGERIAN STUDENT

Black Panther Party Aids Investigation

(Dallas, Texas) - Nigerian students and residents, together with Black community groups, including the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party, are demanding that charges be filed against Dallas police officer C.J. Williams who murdered Nigerian exchange student Emmanuel Olatunji on August 25 here as a robbery suspect.

Olatunji was shot between the eyes as, police claim, he ran when they ordered him at gun point to put up his hands as he filled his gas tank at a service station in the immediate vicinity of a robbery. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, September 8, 1975.)

Customers at the robbed 7-11 Market directed police to the service station because they heard car tires squeal and "assumed" the car had something to do with the robbery. The store clerk, later shown pictures of Olatunji, said he was not one of the two men who robbed the store.



(1.) The service station where EMMANUEL OLATUNJI (inset) was murdered. (2.) The 7-Eleven store where the robbery occurred.

The students and the community are also demanding that an independent investigation of the murder be conducted by the U.S. Justice Department or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. An alleged investigation is being conducted by the Internal Affairs Division of the Dallas Police Department, city officials told the community.

An official from the Nigerian embassy in Washington, D.C., visited this city last week to investigate the brutal murder. The official, Dennis Ichi, welcomed information given to him by the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party, documenting the refusal of the city of Dallas to take concrete action in the past against Dallas policemen who recklessly and wantonly shoot down Black citizens.

Fred Bell, coordinator of the Dallas Chapter, told the Nigerian official that the documentation "will hopefully aid you and your superiors in an assessment of whether the city seriously intends to take any concrete action in this case."

A group of Nigerian students who met with Dallas Black Mayor Pro Tem George Allen shortly after the incident came away disappointed at the outcome of the meeting. At a press conference following the meeting with Allen a spokesman for the group, Brother Kwasi O'Hene-Bekoe said:

"All he told us was he was sorry and a letter of apology would be sent to the embassy in Washington. We are disturbed, grieved and disappointed that he should make this comment. When a man has been shot in the head for no apparent reason, we are not talking about a letter of apology. We are talking about a serious matter. We expected the City Fathers to have handled the incident differently."

In a prepared statement another spokesman for the group, Ted Fagbamiye, told city officials: "We have come this morning to urge our petition to the City Fathers, the law givers and the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6



The Chicago "Beat" Program puts a gun to the head of poor and oppressed people.

Chicagoans Protest Police/Community Relations Program

(Chicago, Ill.) - Residents of the Chicago Police Department's 20th district have charged the department's Beat Representative Program, an alleged "citizen involvement" program, with being unrepresentative of the community and have demanded that it either be opened up for community review or be shut down.

The charges were made at a recent meeting of the weekly Community Forum sponsored by the Intercommunal Survival Committee (ISC), a progressive White organization whose programs are patterned after those of the Black Panther Party.

The Beat Representative Program is a new Chicago Police Department program which enrolls citizens as beat representatives and block representatives to allegedly facilitate better cooperation between the police and the community.

Residents charged that the 20th District program, although functioning for over a year as one of four pilots for the city-wide program, has never been widely explained or even announced to them by the police. The identities of the 42 beat representatives were unknown to the nearly 150 forum participants who represented a cross section of neighborhoods.

A report from a member of the 44th Ward Assembly to the forum revealed that the assembly had

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11



Dinner and Dance For Learning Center Teen Workers

(Oakland, Calif.) - Amid rousing enthusiasm, laughter and applause, JOAN KELLEY, programs director for the Oakland Community Learning Center, and HAROLD CAMPBELL, coordinator of Oakland's Special Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth (S.P.E.D.Y.) handed out individual awards to each of the hard working teens who had been assigned to the O.C.L.C. during the summer. The awards presentation was followed by some "humpin' and jumpin' " at a special dance for the teen workers.

BPINS photos

BLACK GUARD CALLS SAN QUENTIN "RACIST"

"GEORGE JACKSON SET-UP SPARKED SAN QUENTIN DEATHS"



Aerial photo of Adjustment Center courtyard after August 21, 1971, incident. The first tier inmates were forced to strip naked, handcuffed and hogtied, and were brutalized with billy clubs and burned with cigarettes for hours.

(San Rafael, Calif.) - The frank admission by a Black San Quentin Prison guard that the notorious California penal institution at which he works is, indeed, "racist," higlighted the frame-up trial of the San Quentin 6 here at the Marin County courthouse last week.

Officer Flemings' spontaneous admission, elicited under cross-examination by public defender Frank Cox, follows hard on the heels of Flemings' previous blunt testimony that he "knows for certain" that Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson did not smuggle a gun in his hair or under an Afro wig back to the Adjustment Center area as the state asserts.

Flemings' testimony, like that of several San Quentin guards who have served as prosecution witnesses, significantly undermines the alleged "conspiracy" motivation lodged against the six Black and Brown prison activists.

In fact, as the state's "gun-in-a-tape-recorder," "gun-in-the hair/wig," stories become more and more discredited, increased credence is given to the charge lodged by noted attorney Charles Garry in his brilliant opening statement that efforts to set up and assassinate celebrated author/revolutionary Jackson, plus the inhumane conditions within the Adjustment Center, sparked the August 21, 1971, murders at San Quentin Prison.

Part 6 of attorney Garry's opening statement follows.

PART 6

"Now, I'm going to go over the few short clips, if I may. But before I go into the short clips of this particular case, I want to talk a little about Mr. Mancino. I'm going to read an affidavit that's going to be introduced into evidence when Mr. Mancino takes the witness stand. Mr. Dufficy (attorney for Fleeta Drumgo) is going to go into other matters in more detail, but there is a short affidavit that I want to read about what he says about August 21st.

"This is the affidavit of Allan Curt Mancino, State of Washington, County of King, and this was done on the 17th day of August, 1972.

" 'Allan Curt Mancino, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

" 'That he was physically and mentally incapacitated during all of the time specific in Section 911.2 of the California Government Code for the presentation of the claim and by reason of such disability, failed to present a claim during such time. He was physically and mentally incapacitated for the following reasons:

" 'As set forth in the claim, affiant was beaten and shot by the defendants—by the way, parenthetically, the defendants we are talking about are the the prison authorities — 'and then tortured into making a statement that the defendants had prepared for him to make implicating people that the defendants wanted implicated in the events of August 21, 1971, at San Quentin Prison.

" 'He was in fear for his life and the life of his relatives as the defendants informed him that if he 'made any waves' the addresses of his relatives would be given to the men who the defendants had coached him to incriminate in the statement and that his relatives' lives would be in danger. He was also told that the names and addresses of his relatives would be given to other people of a race different from his own and that further he would never get out of prison again.

" 'He was in fear for his life, he was in fear for his relatives' lives, and was in fear that he would never get out of prison if he made any comments at all regarding the acts perpetrated against my person by the defendants on August 21, 1971, and thereafter, as set forth in the claim.

" 'He was physically incapacitated as he was held physically incommunicado after August 21, 1971, at San Quentin Prison continously until he was taken away by the defendants to the prison in the State of Nevada. At that prison he was under orders emanating from the defendants not to see any of the many people who attempted to see him nor to communicate with any of the people who tried to correspond with him.

" 'He was paroled on or about May 19, 1972, and has since that time engaged counsel, Robert C. Keating, who has contacted counsel Salle S. Soladay, and he has at this time engaged both Attorney Keating and Attorney Soladay to prepare and file the necessary papers and to proceed with this action.

" 'Allan Curt Mancino.

" 'Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1972,' and it's signed by Robert C. Keating, Notary Public in and for said County and State. My commission expires 7 July, 1973.'

EVIDENCE

MR. GARRY: "The evidence will show, ladies and gentlemen, that Allan Mancino was shot, and one of the officers says, 'A Lt. Smith told—says that Sgt. Arms told him Mancino attempted to assault an officer and was shot in the process.'

"That was after the immediate events, this was after they were laying on the ground in front of the Adjustment Center.

"The evidence will show that Mr. Mancino was taken to the hospital and he was eventually

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

September 9-13, 1962

In a series of closely related events, the contradictions between Blacks and Whites reached such a fever pitch between September 9-13, 1962, that Presidential intervention was required.

On September 9, two Black churches were burned near Sussex, Georgia. Black leaders asked the President to put a stop to the "Nazi-like reign of terror" in southwest Georgia.

On September 10, Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black vacated an order of a lower court and ruled that the University of Mississippi had to admit James Meredith, a Black Air Force veteran whose application for admission had been on file and in the courts for 14 months.

On September 11, two Black youth involved in a voter registration drive were wounded by shotgun blasts fired through the windows of a home in Ruleville, Mississippi. James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), asked President Kennedy to "convene a special White House conference to discuss means of stopping the wave of terror sweeping throughout the South, especially where SNCC is working on voter registration."

Mississippi Governor Ross R. Barnett defied the federal government and in an impassioned speech on a state-wide television hookup, said he would "interpose" the authority of the state between the University of Mississippi and federal judges who had ordered the admission of James Meredith on September 13. "There is no case in history where the Caucasian race has survived social integration." He promised to go to jail if necessary to prevent integration at the state university. His defiance set the stage for the gravest federal-state crisis since the Civil War.

Finally, on September 13, President Kennedy denounced the burning of the Black churches in Georgia and supposedly supported the Black voter registration drive in the South.

Richmond Black Police Head Appeals To Ford: "End Racial Bias"

(Richmond, Calif.) - Ollie S. Glover, president of the Black officers organization of this town, Guardians of Justice, and one of the complainants in the $20 million lawsuit announced last week against the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the National Black Officers Association, has appealed to President Gerald Ford to direct the proper members of his Cabinet to comply with anti-discrimination guidelines as set forth in legislation acted on by the Congress.

In a letter to President Ford dated September 2, 1975, Brother Glover, who is a sergeant with the Richmond Police Department, writes: "I feel that as a citizen of this country and a taxpayer I am entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the same as all citizens are. But it seems that because of the color of my skin I am not accorded these same rights.

"Sir, I appeal to you in a sense of dignity and humanism, as the President of the United States that you help put an end to discrimination in all forms by instructing your Cabinet members to comply with our national rules and guidelines as set forth in the Constitution, and as set forth in legislation as acted on by Congress."

LETTER

Sgt. Glover enclosed with his letter to President Ford copies of letters he has written to Herbert C. Rice, Office of Civil Rights Compliance, LEAA, and Robert Murphy, Office of Civil Rights Compliance, Revenue Sharing, Department of Treasury, and their replies.

The letter to Rice, dated July 8, 1975, is an LEAA administrative complaint charging the Richmond Police Department with discrimination against himself and "many others" in that department. Eight specific counts of discrimination are described. Pointing out that for years (Sgt. Glover has ten years in the department) he has attempted to eliminate discriminatory practices, Sgt. Glover informed Rice that on March 5, 1975, he, along with other named individuals and the Guardians of Justice filed a lawsuit against the city of Richmond and various of its officials, charging unlawful racial discrimination.

Rice was asked to launch an investigation and to "initiate administrative proceedings" to suspend all LEAA funding to the



IPNS photo

OLLIE S. GLOVER.

Richmond Police Department. In a reply to Sgt. Glover, dated August 22, Rice acknowledged receipt of the complaint and said his office "will defer asserting of jurisdiction" until there has been a judicial resolution of the lawsuit entered by Glover.

In his letter to Murphy of the Office of Revenue Sharing, Sgt. Glover details examples of discrimination he has suffered, and points out that the city of Richmond has over the past year received more than $5 million in revenue sharing funds. He charges that in view of the police departments' discriminatory practices, their continued receipt of revenue sharing monies is unlawful. Sgt. Glover requests an investigation and the initiation of administrative proceedings to suspend all revenue sharing funding to the city of Richmond.

A "Notice of Receipt of Complaint," dated August 21, 1975, was forwarded to Sgt. Glover, indicating that his complaint "is currently being reviewed." The

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT SUED FOR MURDER OF BLACK MAN

(Oakland, Calif.) - An attorney representing the family of a Black man who was recently killed by Oakland policemen announced that a suit is being prepared against the Oakland Police Department and that California Attorney General Evelle Younger has been asked to order a coroner's inquest into what eyewitnesses charge was cold-blooded murder.

Attorney John George, a highly respected Black lawyer who has defended members of the Black Panther Party, is representing Mr. and Mrs. Marshal Calhoun of 1615 83rd Avenue, parents of Floyd D. Calhoun, 23, who was shot and killed on August 19 by two policemen in the 1700 block of 85th Avenue. Police claim Calhoun was being sought as a suspect in the robbery of the Retail Clerks Union offices, 6537 Foothill Boulevard.

After receiving a description of the alleged robber and the getaway car, Officer Terrance Teich and Sgt. Kenneth Pearson, in separate cars, cornered Calhoun's car at 85th Avenue near Birch Street. The two policemen were later joined by Officers Paul Musch and Herbert Heanes, all of whom ordered Calhoun out of his car, police said.

According to the *Oakland Tribune*, police claim Calhoun slid across the front seat of the car to the passenger's side and left the car, allegedly keeping his left hand near his waistband. Police said when Calhoun was ordered to place his hands against a nearby fence he crouched over and continued to run. Officer Musch fired his shotgun as Calhoun fled. When he did not stop, Officer Teich fired his shotgun. Both shots hit Calhoun, police said. Calhoun died of gunshot wounds in the back, head and legs.

Eyewitnesses insist that police could have captured Calhoun without killing him. Mrs. Eula Brinson of 1735 85th Avenue, across the street and a few houses away from where Calhoun was killed, was home with her two daughters, Shelley and Qwen



Murder victim FLOYD D. CALHOUN with his mother and nephew.

Henigen, when the incident occurred. Immediately upon hearing police sirens, Mrs. Brinson and her daughters rushed out on their front porch. They said three policemen with shotguns or rifles shot the fleeing Calhoun who was about 10 yards away. The three women said police had completely blocked off the street and had enough policemen to capture Calhoun alive.

"He couldn't have gotten away," said Qwen, "and he didn't have any weapons." She added that the police were just "gun happy." Another eyewitness, Ms. Beverly McCulloch of 1755 85th Avenue, said, "They

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

Phony "B.P.P." Newspaper Exposed

In Roanoke, Virginia, a mimeographed "Black Community Newspaper" has been circulated which claims to be published by the Black Panther Party.

The Black Panther Party Ministry of Information wants it to be known that this paper is in no way connected with the Black Panther Party founded by Huey P. Newton and headquartered in Oakland, California. The sole newspaper published by the Black Panther Party is THE BLACK PANTHER *Intercommunal News Service* published weekly in Oakland by the Black Panther Party and copyrighted by Huey P. Newton.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
Ministry of Informaion
Black Panther Party
8501 East 14th Street
Oakland, Calif. 94621

NEW YORK GRAND JURY SYSTEM ILLEGALLY SUBPOENAS ACTIVISTS

(New York, N.Y) - Sixteen radical political activists and radical attorneys were recently illegally subpoenaed here to testify before a grand jury allegedly investigating how three members of the Black Liberation Army (BLA) obtained explosives which were found on them as they left a courtroom following the conviction and sentencing of three of the New York Five — five brothers charged in the May 21, 1971, assassination of two New York police officers.

The 16 subpoenaed activists, including the four lawyers for the BLA members and 12 spectators, held a press conference announcing that they would not cooperate with the grand jury. They explained that District Attorney Morgenthau's office was seeking to gather information about people who defend political prisoners and also was attempting to frighten people away from attending trials, which is their Constitutional right, thereby threatening the right of the accused to have an open trial.



The use of the grand jury as the investigating arm of the power structure is not just occurring in New York City but is fast becoming an issue of concern throughout the country. Grand juries have been used around the country against the Black liberation struggle, antiwar movement, as well as such groups as Irish Republican Army supporters, women's groups, filmmakers and the Catholic left.

Presently, women are in jail in New Haven, Connecticut, and Lexington, Kentucky, for refusing to testify before grand juries investigating the women's movement. These grand juries are nothing more than government harassment — an attempt to stop dissent and to deprive people of their rights.

The real issues in the New York City grand jury are not the alleged explosives, or any other so-called criminal act. What is really involved are people's rights to open, public trials and defendants' rights to a strong defense. Morgenthau's office is making it clear that anyone who enters a courtroom could be caught up in a similar dragnet.

SCARE CAMPAIGN

Morgenthau is also trying to frighten lawyers away from controversial cases. This is a scare campaign, and if it is successful, it will mean that the government has gotten one step closer to shutting the courtroom doors and, therefore, hiding the injustice that goes on behind them.□

Dallas Community Demands

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

agents of keeping such laws, the policemen, to respect all human lives, particularly that of a stranger at your door, a foreigner among you and an ambassador in your city.

"We would like to deplore in strong language the wave of killing of the innocents by law enforcing agencies all across the nation, particularly in the city of Dallas . . .We need the education in your higher institutions of learning. . .We need a job while sojourning here. . .We are a proud lot, ashamed to steal. We cry out, beloved Brothers, help us. But see what you have done. You've made us bite the bullet instead!"

The Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party has pledged to work toward building a broad-based community effort to intensify pressure on the local city government on the issue of police abuse of Black people in general and the prosecution of the officer who killed Brother Olatunji in particular.□

OUR HEALTH

Protein Supplements May Be Harmful To Your Health

(Washington, D.C.) - The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) recently announced plans to force a $100 million food supplement industry to label its protein products with the statement that they are useless for most persons and dangerous for many.

Protein supplements are sold mainly in powder and tablet form in health food stores, drug stores and other retail outlets. The FTC said protein supplements are being promoted for many uses, including correcting dietary deficiency, promoting physical vigor, providing quick energy and retarding the effects of aging.

"It is the opinion of the staff that for the vast majority of people, the purchase of these products is a total waste of money," said William Arbitman, director of the FTC's San Francisco regional office which initiated the Commission's staff study on protein supplements.

Arbitman said several million Americans use concentrated protein supplements that on the average cost about four times as much for the consumer as the comparable amount of protein from eating ordinary foods such as bread, eggs, milk, cheese, peanut butter, chicken, fish, hamburger, or even sirloin steak.

According to the FTC, protein products are sold almost entirely on the basis of consumer misinformation and misconceptions about the nutritional characteristics of protein. The FTC has also found that the improper use of highly concentrated protein supplements by infants, very young children and persons with liver and kidney diseases pose very serious health hazards.

Among the most widely marketed protein supplements, according to the FTC, are Thompson 90% Protein Powder, Hoffman's Super Hi Protein Powder, Schiff Hi Protomino, Nulife Golden Pro, Shaklee Instant Protein Powder and Neo Life Ease Hi Protein.

SURVIVAL OF BLACK PRESS THREATENED BY WHITE NEWSPAPERS



WILMA SCHNEIDER: "I quit for the same reason I came to work — survival."

San Quentin's First Woman Guard Quits

(Sonoma, Calif.) - San Quentin Prison's first woman guard, Ms. Wilma Schneider, quit her job on August 1. For two and a half years, Ms. Schneider worked among the inmates in one of America's most brutalizing, dehumanizing prisons.

It wasn't the inmates that bothered "Willie" Schneider. It was the hatred and bitterness of her fellow workers: the guards.

"I quit for the same reason I came to work: survival," she said. She went on to blame the high turnover among guards on job tensions and the failure of the prison bureaucracy to respond to suggestions of change from younger men and women guards. "Quentin is 124 years old and some of the things done there are 124 years old.

"I value my spontaneity and emotion," Ms. Schneider said. Inside the prison, demeaning the inmates as part of her job, was also demeaning her. She said she was becoming "cold" and "distant," her personality subtly and disturbingly changing.

Although Ms. Schneider has reservations about women guards, she still believes females are an asset to the prison staff. "In explosive situations, having a female there, the male guards react differently. There's a softening effect. I also know that the convicts would like having more women around," she said.

Ms. Schneider also charges: "Alcoholics Anonymous should get in touch with San Quentin,"

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The National Newspaper Publishers Association (NNPA), representing the Black press of America, is up in arms about the threat the Black press is faced with as more White establishment dailies add Black oriented sections to their newspapers, according to the *Chicago Journal*.

Recently the *Washington Post* began publishing a Black community section which will be part of each Thursday's edition of the prestigious daily. Similar weekly sections will accompany editions going into Maryland and Virginia suburbs each Thursday.

In Los Angeles, the Knight-Ridder, White-owned Wave Publications have a free delivery circulation of 250,000 in the Black community. The *Chicago Tribune* is reportedly planning a Black section for distribution with the big daily in the Southside and inner-city of Chicago. The projected publication of Black oriented sections and free home delivery newspapers by White dailies are slated for 15 other metropolitan areas including New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Miami, New Orleans, Houston, San Francisco, St. Louis, Detroit and Cleveland.

The organized Black press is concerned about advertising revenue being siphoned off from the Black-owned press to these White-owned ventures which would seriously threaten the economic positions of Black-owned newspapers. The *Chicago Journal* reports that the NNPA is calling on the 66th Annual Convention of the NAACP, meeting in Washington, "to oppose the segmentation of the daily press and the total usurpation of the advertising dollar in the inner city to the disadvantage of Black newspapers."

The real problem of the Black press, however, is hinted at in a move recently taken by the NNPA and Black Greek Letter societies and reported in the August 29 issue of *Muhammad Speaks*. At a recent NNPA convention, *Muhammed Speaks* reports, the NNPA and representatives of the "Black Greeks" agreed to work together in providing and publishing more news articles about the community services offered by the Black Greek-letter fraternities and sororities.

In their talks with the NNPA, the leaders of the Black Greek organizations complained that their community service programs go largely unreported. They concluded a two-fold problem exists: First, the Black press concentrates on reporting conflict stories—murder, robbery, shootings, etc.—and second, the Black Greeks do not develop the kinds of stories that capture the interests of editors and readers.

BLACK GREEKS

In fact, the Black Greeks represent only a small proportion of constructive efforts within the Black community that meet the survival needs of the depressed Black community. The Black press in general ignores the real inner-city problems, avoids reporting constructive thrusts within the community that challenge power structure politics and provides little in the way of service information useful to the reader.

The tie-in between racist, local power structures and advertising revenue is inherent in capitalist society. The real problem facing the Black press in this country is its refusal to challenge that power structure in the interests of the masses of Black people, in return for relatively meager advertising revenue.



Black Panther Party Free Breakfast Program

"DOUBLE CHAINS"

A Call To Action To Transform America's Prisons

By Bill Brent

Presently living in forced exile in Cuba, where he is one of the most highly respected Americans in residence and is about to receive a language arts degree from the University of Havana, Bill Brent, the author of the following in-depth examination of the U.S. penal system, knows well the pain and anguish of inmate life, having spent 12 years confined in some of this country's worst prison dungeons.

In Part 6, which follows, author Brent details the brutal sexual abuses all too common in prisons throughout America.



Missouri prisoner in a "strip cell."

PART 6

The Tucker Prison Farm, also in Arkansas, disclosed that the total guard force in this particular institution consisted of inmates who were serving long terms. The most sadistic, the most brutal of these inmates were given shotguns or rifles and their job was to see that the prison functions operated smoothly.

They controlled the inmate work assignments, the promotions, food rationing, the bed assignments, the visiting privileges, furloughs, laundry and clothing procedures, parole eligibility, and inmate funds. The survival of inmates had always been delegated to a select few powerful inmates who operated the prison.

HUGE SAVINGS

This allowed the system huge savings and eliminated the need to hire qualified personnel. Brutality and cruelty were an automatic and logical conclusion of such a system. The power of these inmate guards was almost absolute.

The Women's Reformatory, which is also located at Cummins, was the worst possible prison, especially for Black women. In 1968, this institution housed about 40 women. They were customarily transported in the same van with the men and were routinely raped in route to the prison or the state hospital. And many of the female inmates refused medical attention for fear of being raped on the way to the hospital.

The Black population among these women had been forced to rip grass with their fingernails, as therapy. This was reported by Tom Murton, superintendent of Arkansas' prison system from 1967-68. They were fed only scraps of food left on the table after the White inmates finished eating. The sewing endeavors in the reformatory were provided mainly for the benefit of the matrons and their families. In other words, these women were required to do the sewing for the matrons and their families.

Exercise, dancing, talking during the evenings, smoking, sitting on the bed, looking at a man or, worse yet, talking to a man, were all punished as serious offenses. The usual sentence was solitary confinement in a concrete cell which had no plumbing, water or heat.

If the prisoner rebelled, the head matron would call her husband who would lay on the hide—would come in and whip the woman mercilessly until she couldn't move, while she was being held on the floor by inmate trustees.

It is evident that those who suffer the most are those who have the least power, and women in the United States of America—within the capitalist framework—have the least power.

We as men do have some power, if no more than the fact that we can resort to physical power over an individual sister; and, regretfully, we use this power to the disadvantage of our sisters.

The worst possible place a woman can be confined in is a prison in the United States of America. The degree of recidivism among women in the prison system of the United States of America is much higher than that of men.

In 1968, Allan J. Davis, who at that time was chief assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, was commissioned by Judge Alexander F. Barbieri to investigate complaints by male inmates of sexual assaults in the Philadelphia prison system.

His report, based on the study of a 26-month period from June,1966, to July, 1968, in which 3,304 inmates and 561 custodial employees were interviewed, revealed that during the 26-month period, 156 inmates had been sexually assaulted: 149 of the assaults took place in the prisons themselves, while seven of them took place in the sheriff's van while the prisoners were being transported to prison; 82 of the assaults consisted of buggery; 19 consisted of fellatio; and 55 were attempts at coercive solicitation.

There were assaults on some 97 different victims by some 176 different aggressors. Of the unidentified victims and aggressors, the total assaults came to 109 different victims by 276 different aggressors. The interviews covered only 1/20th of the 60,000 prisoners who passed through the prison system during that period.

These figures are only indications of the probable total of inmates who were sexually assaulted or who were in some way participating in homosexual activities within the Philadelphia prison system.

Davis reported that many of the inmates who were victims of these assaults were still in prison and were so terrified of retaliation by other prisoners that they were reluctant to cooperate or would not talk to them at all. Many guards discouraged complaints or indicated that they did not want to be bothered.

An example quoted by Allan Davis is that one victim screamed for over one hour while he was being gang-raped in his cell. The block guard ignored the screams and laughed at the victim when the rape was over. The inmate who reported this passed a polygraph examination. The guard who had been named refused to take the polygraph test.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

SEN. BAYH DROPS BILL

(Washington, D.C.) - Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana announced recently that he has completely withdrawn his support for the revised criminal code, Senate Bill #1, in protest of its "repressive" provisions restricting availability of government information. Other changes proposed by Senator Bayh include: reducing the maximum penalty for contempt of court from six months to five days and narrowing the definition of conspiracy so a person had to have engaged in some specific conduct that supported the objectives of the conspiracy to be found guilty of conspiracy.

STATE DEPT. BLOCKS NAZI PROBE

(Washington, D.C.) - Representative Elizabeth Holtzman of New York, in letters to Secretary of State Kissinger, has again charged the State Department with blocking efforts to investigate alleged Nazi war criminals living in the United States. In a documented exchange with Kissinger's office, the Brooklyn Democrat accused the State Department of "continuing failure" to get in touch with officials in the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations for information on the suspects.

1st FEMALE PRISON HEAD

(Bedford Hills, N.Y.) - As a result of a recent shakeup of state prison administrators, a woman has been named to head a men's prison — for the first time in the history of the New York Department of Correctional Services. The woman, Janice Warne, who has worked in the state prison system for 20 years and has been superintendent of Bedford Hills Correctional Facility, the state's only women's prison, for three and a half years, was appointed the new superintendent at a 284 inmate, medium-security prison for men near Buffalo.

CAIRO RACISM RAMPANT

(Chicago, Ill.) - A report recently released by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights says that little has been done by local, state and federal officials in the last 10 years to defuse racial hostility in the southern Illinois town of Cairo.

Phillip Allen Convicted In Biased Trial

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - A Santa Monica jury recently convicted Phillip "Lenny" Allen of voluntary manslaughter in the death of Deputy Darden Hollis, which was a highly publicized incident last New Year's Eve.

Brother Allen, returning home from a New Year's party at 3:30 a.m., stopped to observe a commotion over a broken window. He was suddenly attacked by six cops, shots rang out and a cop fell dead. Police claim Allen, who is 5 feet 3 inches, wrestled a gun from the policeman, who was 6 feet 6 inches, and while being "subdued" by the six cops, shot one.

The trial of the 20-year-old Black student leader at Los Angeles City College was punctuated by numerous biased actions by Judge Rittenband who presided over the fiasco of due process.

At the trial's beginning Rittenband insisted on cutting down questioning of prospective jurors to a perfunctory effort in which Rittenband himself often asked the questions and abruptly stopped defense counsel from continuing.

GUILTY VERDICT

In an article printed in the *Los Angeles Free Press*, which covered the entire trial, Rittenband was reported to also have circumvented a law giving defense counsel 20 peremptory challenges in a trial in which a guilty verdict would mean life imprisonment.

Rittenband cut the number of challenges to 10, saying that Brother Allen's conviction on second degree murder would result in a five to life indeterminant sentence, not mandatory life. This had disastrous results during jury selection as Brother Allen's defense ran out of challenges at a crucial moment.

Rittenband's refusal to admit into evidence a professional lie detector test was a further serious violation of due process. Police themselves administered the test, which Brother Allen passed with flying colors, but Rittenband refused even so much as an elementary, routine evidentiary hearing on the test.

The refusal became important in hurting Brother Allen's case when the prosecutor, Burton Katz, in his closing arguments insisted that Brother Allen lied about the whole New Year's Eve incident, that Brother Allen and his defense lawyers conspired in



fabricating a lengthy story of his activities that night.

Clearly afraid of a courtroom full of Brother Allen's supporters, Rittenband continually called sessions in his chambers where important arguments were made on numerous matters and rulings given.

The emotional state of the jury that brought in the guilty verdict raised some questions about just what happened during deliberations. A few jurors were openly crying as the guilty verdict was read, while others stared woodenly at the floor.

During the trial at least three older White women jurors continually made a practice of smiling and winking at prosecutor Katz, and were repeatedly observed sleeping during the defense phase of the case.

Despite his obvious frame-up, Brother Allen was reported eager to start his appeal and win his deserved freedom. □

MEATCUTTERS "ANTI-SCAB" LABOR BILL BEFORE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

(Milwaukee, Wisc., - Striking meatcutters here have succeeded in getting the Wisconsin legislature to consider a bill that will severely undermine the use of scab labor against the attempts of the meatcutters union to hold out in its nearly seven month battle against the meat industry.

The Milwaukee Meat and Allied Food Workers Union, Local 248, has been on strike against seven Milwaukee meat packing firms since January 25. Although the 730-member union is united, the employers still have the upper hand as the strike grinds on in its seventh month. Seven plants are open, operating with out-of-state scabs.

The situation has forced the union to prompt the Wisconsin legislature to act swiftly or proposed legislation, AB-833, outlawing the hiring of "professional strikebreakers."

State representative Robert E. Behnke, AB-833's main sponsor, submitted his anti-scab bill at the request of the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO.

The bill has been endorsed by the Assembly Labor Committee by a 6 to 2 vote, and now goes to the assembly floor.

AB-833 makes it unlawful for



Picketing meatcutters of Local 248 outside the Northern Packing Company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

any private employer in the state to employ knowingly, or to contact with another to employ, a professional strikebreaker to replace employees who are on strike or locked out.

With the exception of state licensed employment agencies, or the state and federal governments, the bill also prohibits a person not directly involved in a strike or lockout from recruiting a worker to replace an employee in a plant against which there is a strike or a plant where workers are locked out.

Withdrawn from the proposed legislation was a provision that would have required employers to register the names of replacement workers with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Violators would be subject to fines of up to $2,000 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than a year, or both. The Department of Justice may enforce the penalties in court. □

DELLUMS' CORNER

Supports L.E.A.A. Lawsuit

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Unable to personally attend the Thursday, September 4, press conference when representatives of the National Black Police Association (NBPA) announced the filing of their unprecedented $20 million discrimination lawsuit against officials of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), a glowing statement of support from popular Bay Area Congressman Ronald V. Dellums was presented by his very able administrative aide, Sandre R. Swanson. (See cover story and page 5.)

The text of Congressman Dellums' message follows:

"Our participation in this press conference this morning is in unequivocal support of the actions of the NBPA. We join this conference out of a sense of urgency reflected in police personnel practices that encourage and tolerate a large and widespread lack of Constitutional compliance, with respect to the hiring and promotion of minority and women officers. In addition, we feel that it is essential that so-called "watch dog" agencies assume their moral and legal responsibility to sensitively and competently address this monumental problem. In an era when our nation's very foundation has been threatened by a limited and restricted approach to civic participation, it has now become a national priority that we broaden our horizon and act out of what is right for America."

Oakland Police Department

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

could have caught him (Calhoun)."

Shelley Henigen said she counted at least four police cars in the area before the shooting and some 15 policemen and numerous others on the scene seconds after the firing started.

Police claim that $23 and a loaded automatic handgun were later found in Calhoun's car.

According to attorney George, "There shouldn't have been any shooting at all. They (the police) had him surrounded and were close enough to grab the young man." George said he is considering filing a claim of civil rights violation in federal court.

INQUEST

A spokesperson for Attorney General Younger's office said attorney George's request for an inquest had been received and was being sent to the department's criminal division for review and recommendation. The Alameda County Coroner's office is refusing to conduct an inquest, George said.

Ignoring the eyewitness reports, Oakland Police Chief George T. Hart claimed that an "extensive" police investigation had been conducted and had disclosed that the shooting was "necessary in the apprehension of an armed robber who refused to surrender upon the officer's directions."

Meanwhile, trigger-happy Oakland police continued their terrorism of the Black community by killing another Black man, Charles F. Windham, 29, on August 31. Windham was the seventh victim to die at the hands of Oakland police this year. □

Black Police Head

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

letter is signed by Compliance Control assistant Johnnie M. Franklin, of the Compliance Division of the Office of Revenue Sharing.

Copies of Sgt. Glover's letters to the LEAA and the Office of Revenue Sharing with their replies were also sent to California Governor Edmund P. Brown, Jr., "to appraise you of the situation here in the city of Richmond, California," and to California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, asking his assistance in stopping federal funds in order to force compliance with civil rights statutes. □

ON THE BLOCK

Are You Satisfied With Oakland Public Schools?

ASKED AT BROADWAY/MacARTHUR MALL.



Darren McLasher
811 44th St.
Courtesy Clerk

No, not completely. My sister's a teacher for one thing and she tells me how it is from the teacher's side: they need more teachers and there are overcrowded classes. On the students' side, I feel that teachers should be more interested in teaching. A lot of them are there to get the money. They're jiving.



Bob Willis
Richmond Blvd.
Paralegal

I've heard that they aren't the best, that there's room for improvement. The fact that they have students coming out of high school that can't fill out an application or can't read—their reading is up to the 7th or 8th grade—shows something about the Oakland school system.



Adrienna Jones
3855 Shafter Ave.
Student -
Oakland H.S.

No, no way. There's a simple reason why. We have to shuffle and use junior high school books on account of we don't have enough books. Another thing, they come down on the Black students too hard on these tests and things. A White student might know how to spell "claustrophobia" and a Black student might spell it different. You know how slang goes with Blacks. Well, they down a Black person for that.



Luanna Green
West Oakland
Security Guard

I think they have some pretty good teachers, that they have the best interests of the students at heart. I think that the facilities could be improved. There are programs that need improvement, that need much more financial assistance than they're getting.



Henry Reed
920 Birch St.
Unemployed

No, not really. Most of the schools in Oakland don't teach nobody nothing. The only one that I can see that's teaching somebody something is Oakland High. The rest of them don't. Most of the people that I know come from Castlemont, Dewey and all those other schools. They have high school diplomas but don't know nothing. Really, it wasn't no sense of them going to school.



Marilyn Montigue
1211 8th St.
Student -
McClymonds H.S.

Frankly, no. Mainly because the classes are too crowded and the teachers don't have enough time for personal instruction.



Sharon Cox
46th St.
MacDonalds

No. It takes too long, you know, and they don't do right.

BPINS photos

Armed Vigilantes Threaten U.F.W. Organizers

(Stockton, Calif.) - A vigilante group, which reportedly included gun toting boys, made its first move last week to keep United Farm Workers (UFW) organizers from entering a tomato ranch in the San Joaquin Valley. Sheriff's deputies were at the scene but made no arrests.

UFW organizer Jim Drake said a group calling itself "Posse Comitatus" arrived in eight vehicles at the Western Tomatoes Ranch just outside of Stockton about the same time he and seven others stopped there to talk to field hands, according to a *San Francisco Chronicle* article.

"About 40 of them showed up," Drake said. "They took out rifles and revolvers. There were 12 and 13-year-olds carrying guns. This is something we're not used to."

Drake said the UFW organizers were there to talk to farm workers under the new access rule passed by the Agriculture Labor Relations Board. The rule allows a certain number of organizers to enter the fields, depending on the number of workers there, at certain hours.

NO TROUBLE

The Sheriff's office confirmed the presence of the armed vigilantes, but said there was no trouble because UFW organizers decided against entering the property.

A UFW spokesman in Delano, the union headquarters, said Cesar Chavez asked Governor Edmund Brown to assure organizers protection to enter the fields to talk to workers.

"We're faced with a decision on whether to send organizers into the fields or wait until the governor can guarantee that we can go and talk to workers without fearing for our lives," said UFW administrative assistant Mark Grossman. "We don't want anyone killed," he said.

At the UFW convention in Fresno last month a program of action was adopted to get the newly established farm labor board to create the type of rules that the UFW believes are necessary for truly free elections.

Access to the fields, stated Cesar Chavez, is decisive. The farm labor board is backing away

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

PALO ALTO CHILD CARE FACILITY HONORS GRADUATES

Free Child Development Program Sponsored By I.S.C.

(San Mateo, Calif.) - Recently, the Norma Gist Free Child Development Program, sponsored by the Intercommunal Survival Committee (ISC), held its second annual graduation ceremony here.

The Child Development Center serves poor and oppressed children in the San Mateo area and is one of the numerous programs sponsored by ISC, which follows the examples of the Black Panther Party.

This program is also part of the Stanford Survival Ministry headed by Miriam Cherry. Because of her involvement with this and other programs and particularly her involvement with the Black Panther Party, Ms. Cherry was removed as assistant Catholic chaplain at Stanford University. (See the March 29, 1975, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

The ceremonies began with the young brothers and sisters of the Center depicting in a skit various obstacles people of the San Mateo community have overcome to insure the existence of community survival programs.

The skit portrayed how the unity of the community repaired their Center even after the building, fire, and police departments said, "It is quite impossible to repair this raggedy old house." Before the Center was repaired, San Mateo County authorities had threatened to close it down.



Children of the Norma Gist Free Child Development Program at play.

After poems and speeches of the victories of the Center, which included a grant of $10,146 from San Mateo County to construct a new classroom, two six-year-old graduates received diplomas which read:

"In Celebration of Learning." "With deep love and respect we honor Brothers (Anthony Nelson and Bobby Emery) for their collective sharing, working and learning with their fellow brothers and sisters. The youth are our future of freedom songs made real."

Afterwards Bobby and Anthony were presented with gifts, and the 50 parents and friends who attended enjoyed some barbequed ribs and chicken and other homecooked foods.□

Chicagoans Protest Police/Community Relations Program

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

decided to withold approval of the 19th district Beat Representative Program at this time. Political use of the program was cited as a key problem, as many of the beat representatives chosen by the 19th District were "Daley machine" precinct captains.

Reporting on the program in the 20th District, ISC coordinator Slim Coleman described the program as a "closed group of special friends of the police."

He pointed out that the present group of 42 beat representatives has been filing written reports on people in the community for over a year, although few in the community even know who the beat representatives are. Those few whose identity has become known appear to be biased individuals who support the police "whether the police are right or wrong" and are unpopular in the community.

It was then revealed that a reliable — but neutral — individual had interviewed Sergeant Sonne, in charge of the Beat Representative Program for the 20th District. The sergeant was quoted as saying that all decisions on choices of beat representatives are made by the district commander.

A careful guard, he said, is kept up against "subversive elements" joining the program. He further described the program as fertile ground for "infiltration."

"According to past police classification of 'subversives' who were monitored by police," Coleman said, "Alderman Dick Simpson, Congressman Metcalfe and even State's Attorney Bernard Carey, all opponents of the Daley machine, would be excluded from the Beat Representative Program in the 20th District."

All of these individuals and hundreds more have been revealed to be targets of police surveillance in recent months. The "screening out of subversives" is in direct contradiction to the superintendent's general order and public statements that no political criteria would be utilized in choosing beat representatives.

Further, it was revealed, the Beat Representative Program has applied for over one million dollars in federal funding through the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, raising the spectre of paid informers spread throughout the community.

It was also learned that all review and evaluation of the program is done strictly by the police department and all records relating to the program are "internal police documents" unavailable to public scrutiny.

Forum participants made an immediate demand for a list of the names and addresses of current beat representatives.

One participant said, "The program should be started over and beat representatives should be chosen at public meetings by the community, so people known for honesty and fairness in dealing with police-community relations could be selected."

Another participant said, "The present program sounds like Nazi Germany, with spies on every corner."

A letter has been sent to the 20th District requesting a meeting and explaining the demands formulated.□

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS

A Public Service From THE BLACK PANTHER

(Oakland, Calif.) - As a public service to the thousands upon thousands of local residents who, as a result of the current economic crunch, find themselves without a job, THE BLACK PANTHER features this week a special rundown on people's rights to unemployment benefits.

It is important to realize that unemployment benefits are, in fact, a RIGHT, not a handout or a gift; a right which poor and oppressed communities have won recognition for through the long and determined struggles which mark the history of the labor movement in America. Unemployment benefits and their extensions, which the federal government has reluctantly been forced to initiate, represent therefore, a minimum demand; a short range goal along the path towards full employment or a guaranteed adequate income for all.

The information in the following summary was compiled by the locally-based Fight — Don't Starve Committee.



Black people waiting in breadline in 1930s in front of billboard advertising typical American capitalistic propaganda.

Unemployment Benefits

UNDER THE LAW YOU ARE ENTITLED TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IF YOU:

•are unemployed and able to work.

•have earned $750 within the 12 months prior to applying for unemployment benefits.

•have filed a claim and registered for work with the unemployment office.

•have put in a one week "waiting period."

Length Of Benefits

Regular unemployment benefits extend for 26 weeks. If, after 26 weeks, you are still out of work, you can apply for a 13 week extension.

Once these extended benefits have run dry, and if you are still jobless but capable of working, you can apply for Federal Emergency Unemployment Benefits. These last for 13 weeks. After that you can apply for another extension of the federal benefits, for another 13 weeks.

In all, a jobless worker registered at his or her local unemployment office can receive benefits for a total of 65 weeks. After 65 weeks, that's it.

Benefit Rights

THEY CANNOT DENY YOU UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS:

•if you came to California from another state.

•if you are working part-time and are earning less than you would be entitled to if you received unemployment benefits. You can receive the difference.

•if you refuse to scab, cross a picket line or are locked out of work.

•if you are fired unjustly. Misconduct is the excuse used by most companies. This means you deliberately broke a set of standards or a code set by the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

EYES ON CITY HALL

READING FIDDLES-OAKLAND BLACKS BURN

(Oakland, Calif.) - Black and poor minority communities here have another thing coming if they thought that the local city government was going to sit back and passively accept the recent Superior Court ruling ordering preferential hiring of minority firemen to offset years of deep-seated racism within the Oakland Fire Department. No way.

At the first City Council meeting following the milestone ruling, Oakland's municipal leaders listened to a series of hastily-prepared proposals clearly designed to circumvent and undermine the court order: either cut back on the number of firemen or reduce the number of firehouses dispersed throughout the city.

In their "wisdom," the Council thereupon voted to call a secret "meet and confer" session with the long-time experts in the field of bias against Black firemen; that is, Firefighters Local 55, the "equal opportunity" majority White city union that recently hired its own attorney to help the city fight against the Black Firefighter Association's lawsuit.

Oakland's power structure believes it has found a key loophole in Judge Barber's order (two from racial minorities be hired for every White employed, and one minority promoted for every five Whites upgraded): simply stop hiring.

Thus, City Manager Cecil Riley's report "suggested" eliminating 51 to 69 fireman positions and/or relocating two fire stations while closing down four other fire houses completely.

Typically, the entire matter was brought to the Council's attention by Oakland Mayor John Reading — on the eve of a 42-day, round-the-world journey he is scheduled to make.

Local cynics' half-hearted attempts at humor — joking analogies of the balding, beak-nosed Reading with the fanatical, fig-leafed Roman fiddler, Nero, and mocking comments that the Council-union "secret" meeting will be exposed by the smoke from the burning crosses — have failed to draw even the hint of a smile from an outraged Black community.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Choosing" By Huey P. Newton

In the Black community there are the hustlers, the "Fast Eddies," "the players." In this portion of "Choosing," from Revolutionary Suicide, *Huey P. Newton explains the attraction that this "fast" life held for him during his adolescence. His father's constant debts were in contradiction to the carefree lifestyle of his older brother, Walter "Sonny Man" Newton, Jr. For a while, Huey explains, he chose to follow the path of Sonny Man to escape a life of fruitless work and ever-present debt.*

PART 16

In our community some people had achieved a special kind of status. They drove big cars, wore beautiful clothes, and owned many of the most desirable things life has to offer. Almost without trying, they seemed to have gotten the things for which the rest of the people were working so hard.

Moreover, they were having fun in the process. They were not forced to compromise by imitating White boys and going on in school. They succeeded in spite of the humiliations of the school system.

As a matter of fact, they often won success at the expense of the very people who caused our troubles. They opposed all authority and made no peace with the Establishment. In doing so, they became big men in the lower-class community.

This was the world of Walter, Jr., my second-oldest brother, who was always called "Sonny Man" in our family. When I was small, he often took care of me, and I looked up to him. By the time I was a teen-ager, Sonny Man was a hustler, with a reputation as a ladies' man. (To this day he has never married.)

To be a hustler means to be a survivor. The brothers on the block respected him and called him a hipster, even in those days. When people asked me what I wanted to be when I grew up, I said I wanted to be like him. To me, Sonny Man was much freer than the rest of us. Compared with my father's struggle, the way Sonny Man lived offered much to my hungry eyes.



WALTER "Sonny Man" NEWTON, JR. ". . . a hustler, with a reputation as a ladies' man. . . . To be a hustler means to be a survivor."

BILLS

My father's constant preoccupation with bills is the most profound and persistent memory of my childhood. We were always in debt, always trying to catch up. From an early age "the bills" meant I could not have any of the extra things I wanted. I hated the word so much it made me cringe inside, just the way I felt listening to *Little Black Sambo* and the Tar Baby stories. For me, no words on the street were as profane as "the bills." It killed me a little each time they were mentioned, because I could see the never-ending struggle and agony my father went through trying to cope with them.

It is a situation familiar to most people in the Black community. In one of his letters to his father, George Jackson spoke for me:

"How do you think I felt when I saw you come home each day a little more depressed than the day before? How do you think I felt when I looked in your face and saw the clouds forming, when I saw you look around and see your best efforts go for nothing—nothing." I know exactly what he meant.

My father always paid his bills on time. He might complain about them, particularly about the interest, but he paid. As I grew older, I would sometimes examine the bills he received, and I saw that in most cases the greater portion of the money was going to pay interest. If we bought something like a refrigerator, we wound up paying double the original cost. Sometimes the bills exceeded his whole paycheck.

My father never mailed his payments. Melvin and I took them to the stores because he wanted the receipts stamped. He felt that if he mailed the payments, they might make a mistake, not send the receipt, and charge him more. This had happened in the past.

PAYMENT

Every two weeks, or once a month, depending on when the payment was due, he would make out a list for us and arrange the money in separate envelopes, one for each store, with the receipts inside. Then, when we returned, he would carefully check the receipts. For years Melvin and I made the rounds of Oakland stores, paying bills for our father. I was still doing this when I was arrested in 1967.

When I became aware of the effect of the bills on my family, I wanted to be free of them. It was more than the bills that disturbed me, however.

We were in an impoverished state, and I found it hard to understand how my father could work so hard yet have so little. He was a jack-of-all-trades—carpenter, brick mason, plumber— no job was beyond him. He worked at two and sometimes three jobs at once, and yet we never got ahead. After finishing one of his various jobs, he would hurry home and work around the house or in the garden, and then go off to another job.

We could not understand how he did it—never a day to rest or relax—and never a complaint. I think the years of hard work are partially responsible for his poor health now. He was always a strong person and never sick until his later years.

DIFFICULTY

When I was older and had a chance to see how people in better circumstances lived, I saw that our difficulty resulted from the large number of people in our family. For years all nine of us lived in three or four rooms, with little opportunity for privacy. Until I was eleven or twelve, I had to sleep with Melvin in the kitchen, and sometimes before that, in bed with my sisters. It never occurred to me that I could have a room of my own.

Fortunately, there was a great deal of affection and humor among us all, but still it was hard. I see now that in those years the idea took root in my mind that we were suffering such hardship through our own fault. I equated the idea of the family with being trapped and plagued by bills. At an early age I made up my mind never to have bills when I grew up.

I could not know then that this determination would extend eventually to the point of not being married or having a family of my own.

TO BE CONTINUED

All Power To The People

P.A.C. WARNS AGAINST "DETENTE" IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Speech To O.A.U. By P.K. Leballo



Typical impoverished South African family living in the "homelands."

"Long live O.A.U.!"

Long live African Revolution!"

FRELIMO Attacks Capitalism In Mozambique

No Honeymoon For The Exploiters

By Ole Gjerstad

PART I



TO BE CONTINUED

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News



Future Palestinian guerrilla fighter in training.

Palestinian Guerrillas Hit Israeli Occupation

(Beirut, Lebanon) - Palestinian revolutionaries launched a series of operations in the Israeli occupied territory recently, inflicting losses on the enemy in men and material, the Palestine news agency *Wafa* reports.

At midnight, August 11, a number of Palestinian freedom fighters hit an enemy supply center and military installation in the Mahoula kibbutz with heavy rockets.

In an ambush on enemy military patrols on a road to the Zareit kibbutz in Upper Galilee on the night of August 15, commando fighters destroyed a military vehicle, killing or wounding all its occupants.

ENEMY VEHICLE

On the morning of August 17, Palestinian commandos destroyed an enemy military vehicle on the Bir el Sabeh-Daymouneh highway near the kibbutz of Bnatim, killing or wounding all the enemy on board.

On the evening of August 17, Palestinian revolutionaries blew up an enemy military vehicle with explosive charges in the city of Birah. All the occupants were killed or wounded.

At dawn on August 18, a unit of Palestinian guerrillas shelled and opened machine-gun fire on two enemy vehicles on the Salha-Affim highway. One vehicle was destroyed and the other damaged. Israeli enemy troops which tried to pursue the commandos were intercepted by a covering unit and a number of men were killed or wounded.

The same night, Palestinian freedom fighters attacked an Israeli ambush unit in the Achboura region, killing or wounding a number of enemy troops.

The next day, August 19, Palestinian commandos inflicted losses on the enemy by placing time charges in an officer's residence in the city of Ramlah. □

Z.A.N.U.: ZAMBIA CONSPIRING AGAINST ZIMBABWE LIBERATION

(Lusaka, Zambia) - Members of the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) African National Union (ZANU) now held as political prisoners here have charged the Zambian government with conspiring with the White racist regimes of Zimbabwe and Azania (South Africa) and their imperialist allies in order to undermine and destroy the armed struggle for Black majority rule in Zimbabwe.

The ZANU militants have been detained since the murder here on March 23 of this year of ZANU General Secretary Herbert Chitepo. In a lengthy manifesto supplied to THE BLACK PANTHER by ZANU's Bay Area representative, Tirivafi J. Kangai, the ZANU members vehemently deny charges by the Zambian government that they (ZANU members) were leaders of a faction which killed Chitepo in order to gain control of ZANU and initiate a "bloody" war in Zimbabwe.

"We are not criminals. Neither are we murderers. We have been captured by the Zambian Security Forces as political prisoners and, therefore, should be treated and regarded as such since we have not violated any of the host state's (Zambia's) penal provisions," the manifesto declares.

The incarcerated ZANU comrades also have demanded a complete and open investigation into Chitepo's death by the Zambian Commission of Inquiry. However, they are insisting that the Commission meet a number of conditions in order to secure the cooperation of the imprisoned ZANU members.

These conditions are, as follows:

1. All evidence must be heard in open, public sessions.

2. Reuben Kamanga must be removed as chairman of the Commission because he was appointed, not elected through democratic procedures, and because of his bias in the case as a high-ranking official of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party.

3. Witnesses must be granted immunity against possible arrest and legal charges arising from any evidence they may submit during the inquiry.

4. A full public disclosure must be made of the total scope of the Commission's powers.

5. The Commission must be expanded to include representatives from non-government bodies and other liberation movements.

6. Secrecy surrounding the work of the Commission must end.

7. Access to all ZANU documents, papers and other evidence confiscated by the Zambian government must be made available to the accused ZANU members so they may adequately prepare their defense.



The Victoria Falls meeting between Zimbabwean liberation groups, including ZANU, and the White supremacist IAN SMITH regime (above) collapsed as predicted. ZANU has continued to call for persistent armed struggle to liberate its homeland.

The Black liberation movements in Zimbabwe—ZANU, ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union), and FROLIZI (Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe) —are organized under an umbrella group known as the African National Council (ANC).

The ZANU manifesto accuses the Zambian government of instituting a "statutory instrument" allegedly to ban Zimbabwean Black liberation movements from Lusaka, Zambia's capital, but which in fact has allowed ZAPU and FROLIZI to continue to operate while the government has closed ZANU's offices and confiscated books, documents and equipment.

ZANU also charges Zambia with having provided vital security information about ZANU to the racist Zimbabwe and Azania regimes.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



A Catholic youth in Northern Ireland throwing rocks at a passing British armored car. "The relevance and importance of an armed struggle against imperialism lies not in bravado and military adventurism. . .but in its firm and solid base in the will of the people."

OFFICIAL REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT SEEKS 32 COUNTY UNITY IN IRELAND

In response to an article written by Pacific News Service *staff reporter Richard Boyle on the tumultuous and bloody conflict in No. Ireland which appeared in the July 28, 1975, issue of* THE BLACK PANTHER, *the editorial offices of this newspaper have received a letter from the Helena Moloney Irish Republican Club in Berkeley, California, criticizing certain points raised in the Boyle feature. Representing the Official Republican Movement, as distinct from the Provisional Republican Movement, the letter seeks to clarify particular dimensions of the Irish people's struggle the Helena Moloney Club believes were overlooked in the Boyle article.*

The slightly edited text of that letter follows.

"Comrades, A Chairde,

"As supporters of the Official Republican Movement in Ireland, we must criticize Richard Boyle's article on the possibility of a truce breakdown in Northern Ireland (July 28, 1975). Mr. Boyle may be a fine combat reporter as his stories from Cambodia attest. However, his years of military coverage have apparently stifled his ability to analyze struggles along economic, social and political lines, essential to reporting a revolutionary situation.

"His report on Northern Ireland contained solely a military focus relevant perhaps to a discussion of the Provisional's stance but totally biased as an analysis of the Irish struggle as a whole. He ignored the political and economic climate, not to mention the attitude and social position of the Irish people in the Six Counties.

"The relevance and importance of an armed struggle against imperialism lies not in bravado and military adventurism, which Boyle's article so clearly reflected, but in its firm and solid base in the will of the people. Consequently, armed struggle should only reflect in its efforts the people's needs and aspirations.

"The present struggle in the North is not simply a military struggle against the British Army. It is one of an oppressed people against their oppressors. It is the working class who suffer the constant harassment, terror and murder. It is they who are the backbone of the resistance.

"The Six Counties (Northern Ireland) are a colony of Great Britain. The one-and-a-half million people there are directly governed by Westminster. The people in the North have been suffering the inhumanities and degradations imposed by a colonial army of occupation. Through the Emergency Provisions Act, the people are deprived of all civil liberties; 2,500 have been jailed without trial, thousands more have been indiscriminately arrested without charge and have had their homes subjected to brutal searches by the British Army at all hours of the day or night. This Act has been consistently and consciously directed at the Catholic community in order to promote sectarianism.

"Sectarianism is a means of oppression based on religious differences producing the same effects as racism in dividing people of similar class interests. Britain has successfully separated the Irish working class for centuries by the systematic use of sectarianism to instill contempt and fear between the Protestant and Catholic working class in Ireland.

"Contrary to what Mr. Boyle said, the Provisional bombing campaign is directed against the Protestant working class. The Provisionals are an army of militarists — they are not an army of the people. The Provisional campaign of military action against nonmilitary targets have alienated the Protestant workers of the Six Counties. The Provisional leadership lacks the capability of developing and exploiting a revolutionary situation for the benefit of the people they purport to protect.

"Pubs, shops, and other public places where Irish Protestant and British working class people frequent have been the target of the Provisional bombing campaign. . . As a result, political action in a condition of seige, created and aggravated by the Provisional bombing campaign, has come second to the business of survival in Ireland.

"The Official Irish Republican Army is an army, trained and disciplined, accepting completely that final victory can only be accomplished by armed struggle. Today, the IRA strategy calls for combined political, economic and cultural struggle against all manifestations of imperialism throughout all 32 Counties of Ireland. Any military operation is, and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Angola

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) reports that a force of about 800 White mercenaries, mostly South Africans, is operating against it in southern Angola. The MPLA said the force consisted of many former secret police of the pre-revolutionary Portuguese regime, as well. The force has taken several towns near the border of South West Africa, is well armed and equipped with armored cars and helicopters. Portuguese army sources in Angola claim that there were "confusing" reports about the identity of the force but said "it was unlikely" any South African troops were involved.

Eritrea

Conceding for the first time that the situation in Eritrea was "deteriorating," the Ethiopian government has established a special committee to find a "lasting solution" to the 13-year-old struggle for independence by Eritrean nationalists. Press agency reports last week said that renewed fighting in Eritrea had broken out and that "hundreds" of lives had been lost. At the same time, Eritrean Liberation Front spokesmen said that their forces were on the "point of final victory." They report that more than 2,000 Ethiopian soldiers had been killed in recent fighting and accused the troops of executing hundreds of guerrilla sympathizers.

Nigeria

An agreement on the supply of Nigerian crude oil to Senegal was signed in Lagos, Nigeria, on August 28, according to a news release of the Federal Ministry of Information of Nigeria, reports *Hsinhua*. Under the agreement the National Oil Corporation will supply a new refinery in Cayar, Senegal, with 2.5 million tons of crude oil annually for a period of 15 years commencing from January, 1978, when the refinery is commissioned. The price of crude oil will be that as quoted on the international market at the date of supply.

Mobutu: A Puppet Trembling Without The Master Pulling Strings

By Makambajek

The following is the conclusion of a series of articles on the central African country of Zaire, its CIA-backed president, Mobutu Sese Seko, and the kidnapping last May of three American students and a Dutch woman in Tanzania by the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP) of the Congo, a group of dedicated followers of the late Patrice Lumumba. The series concludes with a challenge to Tanzania to take a stand on the struggle against neocolonialism in Zaire.

CONCLUSION

Tanzania's popular image as a revolutionary state can be traced to two main sources: its petty bourgeois socialism, particularly its rural policy of UJAMAA; and, until recently, its unwavering support for the armed struggle in colonial Africa, particularly in Mozambique.

Tanzania's recent economic crisis, which has led to postponement in the implementation of the third Five Year Plan and the forced collectivization and villagization of literally hundreds of thousands of peasants, are beginning to point out once again the limitations of petty bourgeois leadership in the process of socialist transformation.

REAR BASE

Tanzania did yeoman service as a rear base of FRELIMO's struggle to liberate Mozambique. She provided refuge for thousands of dislocated Mozambicans, withstood Portuguese bombings and incursions into her territory, served as headquarters for the OAU (Organization of African Unity) Liberation Committee and more resolutely than any of her neighbors kept up the economic boycott of the racists in southern Africa. But of late Tanzania has been one of the architects of the new detente policy with South Africa. Her internal difficulties are causing her to waver. Tanzania has even gone so far as to declare that South Africa is a sovereign state whose principal contradiction is apartheid — segregation — not who owns the land.

With the collapse of Portuguese colonialism in Africa the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

APARTHEID AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WOMAN

U.N. Report Details Poltical, Economic And Social Discrimination

Part 4 of this documented series on the complex web of fascist laws regulating the lives of Black women in South Africa discusses employment inequalities and social security benefits. The series is reprinted from a special United Nations report submitted by the director-general of the International Labor Office to the 60th Session of the International Labor Conference held in June, 1975.

PART 4

African women are helplessly caught up in a complex web of laws and regulations, which are in most cases applied rigorously without any concern for the human factors involved. The South African Institute of Race Relations has estimated that, between 1960 and 1970, roughly 400,000 Africans were "endorsed out" of the urban areas under pass law offenses and other legislation controlling the lives of urban Africans. A certain number of those Africans were women and other dependants who did not qualify to remain in those areas and whom the authorities wanted to see removed because they were considered to be "superfluous appendages." Such persons were removed either to the reserves or to "resettlement areas," where there were usually no practical opportunities for earning a livelihood.

Turning now to the situation of African women in employment, there are no recent figures available to show the exact number of African women employed. However, according to a survey conducted by the University of South Africa in 1970, which was quoted during a debate on the situation of women in the South African Parliament in February, 1975, more than 70,000 African women were employed in manufacturing and more than 50,000 in commerce. Three-quarters of a million were in services, mainly as domestic servants. There are several thousand African women teachers and nurses, and also African women social workers, clerks, shophands and typists.



A White South African policeman's cane swishes as an African woman runs from a demonstration in Johannesburg, where African women were being accused of disturbing the peace.

African women in employment suffer of course all the forms of discrimination in employment which Africans in general are subject to under South African law and practice, which have been described already many times in the ILO Program of 1964 and all the subsequent Special Reports—including the industrial color bar, lack of trade union and collective bargaining rights, and wage discrimination. But African women suffer some additional disadvantages in employment relating mainly to remuneration, which will be reviewed briefly below.

Firstly, as in many countries, the sectors of employment where female labor predominates are often the sectors with the lowest average wage rates. This is particularly true of the textiles and clothing industries in the manufacturing sector, and in domestic service (where wages are among the very lowest in South Africa).

But even where she is performing the same work as a man in the same profession, a woman will usually earn less than he does. Thus, in 1971, the salary scales of African teachers with identical qualifications (a professional certificate plus a degree) were, for men Rand (Rand — South African currency equal to one U.S. dollar) 1,350 to R 2,880 and, for women, R. 1,260 to R 2,400 per year. The corresponding scales for a high school principal were R 2,880 to R 5,900 for men and R 2,280 to R 3,360 for

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

War Spending Causes Unemployment

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California gained 285,000 more jobs than they lost from the decrease in civilian spending.

However, for the 26 states which contain 60% of the U.S. population, the losses far outnumbered the jobs gained. New York State alone lost 426,000 jobs, and Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio together lost another 492,000 jobs.

The reason for the net job loss was explained by Dr. John Henderson, professor of economics at Michigan State University, who said: "In addition to the reallocative effects of military spending, there is also the fact that for every dollar spent in that direction there are fewer jobs created than if the money were spent by consumers and the private sector including state and local government. Where military expenditures go for military hardware, the labor input is a small component compared to the product of civilian goods and services."

According to the PIRGIM study, for every billion dollars transferred from the military to civilian needs, at least 10,000 more jobs would be created each year. For every billion dollars taken from the Pentagon and spent by state and local governments, the economy would gain at least 21,000 jobs. In other words, it doesn't matter whether the money is turned back to the citizen through lower taxes, or merely redirected within the government to civilian needs. PIRGIM says, "Either way, more jobs will be created in the U.S."

PIRGIM used conservative estimates of military spending and limited the investigation to only six of the ten possible areas of civilian spending in order to avoid the possiblity of double counting. Not included in the study was the effect of military spending on employment in manufacturing capital equipment, import and export business, and federal civil purchasing. PIRGIM's conclusion was that "national, high military budgets have a deleterious effect upon the economy and upon unemployment...The belief that spending by the Department of Defense has been good for the economy has been a myth. It is not supported by the facts. Every billion dollars spent on the Pentagon costs the economy jobs, costs the people who are employed higher taxes, and produces a lower quality of life for all."☐

Zambia Conspiring Against Zimbabwe Liberation

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Since their imprisonment began, the ZANU militants explain, several of their members have been badly tortured by Zambian officials. Electric torture was used as well as sleep deprivation in order to get the ZANU militants to admit to crimes they never committed.

Accusing the declining White regime of Ian Smith with "panicking and resorting to the age-old capitalist divide-and-rule tactic of setting brother against brother in order to maintain the status quo," the ZANU manifesto notes:

". . .it is the sole right of the masses of Zimbabwe to work out the methods, strategies and tactics in achieving the goals of the socialist transformation of our heritage. No one is going to hand us our independence on a silver platter. . .the solution to the problem caused by the imperialist system of colonialization. . .is to unremittingly fight an armed struggle until the enemy surrenders."☐

WORLD SCOPE

Nonaligned Nations

The Nonaligned Group of Nations has increased its membership to 82 with the recent addition of North Vietnam, North Korea, Panama and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The foreign ministers conference of the Nonaligned Group of Nations, which met in late August in Lima, Peru, rejected South Korea's bid for full membership and downgraded the Philippines, which wanted to have full observers status, to guests. Both countries have been attacked for their military alliances with the United States.

Syria

The government of Syria has condemned the new Egyptian-Israeli agreement as "a setback to the march of Arab struggle." The reaction came in an official statement following an extraordinary meeting of Syria's ruling Baath Party leadership 48 hours after the accord was signed in Egypt and Israel.

United States

Retaliating against Libya for its opposition to the recent Middle East settlement, the U.S. State Department has barred the training of Libyan Air Force personnel in the U.S. and has blocked the export of eight C-130 cargo planes to Libya. Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, who had protested an application by the Lockheed Company to train 56 Libyans, disclosed the State Department decision which was made known to him in a letter from Robert J. McCloskey, assistant secretary of state for Congressional relations.

People's China

The People's Republic of China has accused the United States and the Soviet Union of being enemies of the Third World. In a speech to a special United Nations assembly on development, Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang rejected recent statements by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger indicating conciliatory efforts by the U.S. toward economically and financially aiding the Third World. According to Li Chiang: "The two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors today and they are the source of a new world war."

ENTERTAINMENT

Confusion

Ghettos, Slums, Garbage
Need
Syndicate, Hustlers, Police
Greed
Welfare, Projects, Hunger
Broke
Joy, Laughter, Fun
Joke
Robbing, Stealing, Killing
Time
Heartbreak, Lonely, Sad
Mind
Furniture, Car, House
Respect
Illiterate, Slow, Ugly
Reject
Father, Son, Holy Ghost
Above
Black Men, Black Women, Black Children
LOVE

Denny Calvin
Dallas, Texas

All Forms

all forms have grown from this
earth giving conscience to man
so he may best care for what
is yet bound without choice.

but habits of selfishness still
persist to the exclusion of
insight and responsibility and
to the denial of brotherhood
and the ripening seeds

so as it continues to be covered
by cement and endlessly ex-
hausted
the land must speak

the spirit of the land must rise
in the veins of all who can
feel it

and through them it shall be
heard

Michael Wilsie

Oakland, California

ALBUM REVIEW

"...IS IT SOMETHING I SAID?": EXCELLENT BLACK HUMOR BY RICHARD PRYOR



You have to be Black to truly appreciate Richard Pryor's . . . *Is It Something I Said?* This hilariously funny album, recorded live at the Latin Casino in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, is an excellent social commentary on life in the Black community — touching on all its joys and tribulations.

The rich and colorful quality of the Black church is famous throughout the world. The Black preacher's Sunday morning message is simultaneously spoken, sung and shouted in a rhythmic manner unique to Black culture. Richard Pryor superbly captures that special quality of the Black preacher, that "down homeness" that gives the Black church its warmth and aliveness.

Who in the Black community has not heard a variation of the following on Sunday morning:

"I first met God in 1929.
"I don't think you heard me.
"I said, I first met God in 1929.
"I was walking down the street
"I don't believe you heard me
"I said I was walking downn the street
"I was not running
"I said I was walkinn!
eatin' a tuna fish sandwich. . ."

Richard Pryor has you amening when he finishes this monologue.

The thousands of Vietnamese refugees who have recently immigrated into the U.S. have become, as Richard so correctly analyzes, "the new niggers" of America. He points out the justifiable anger of thousands of brothers who were warehoused to Southeast Asia to fight the Vietnamese, the same Vietnamese whom the power structure is now employing at the expense of the Black community.

Commenting on how the government is programming the Vietnamese refugees into becoming "good citizens," Brother Richard takes note of the racist indoctrination the Vietnamese are receiving, which includes learning how to say "nigger." The Army officer mimicked by Richard tells the Vietnamese they will know they are saying nigger right "when you get your ass kicked."

On the subject of male-female relationships, Richard will have you howling on "When Your Woman Leaves You" and "The Goodnight Kiss." As we have said before about Richard Pryor, he has the enviable ability of dealing with sexual activity in such detail and such truth that one gets involved in the insights revealed and forgets about any embarassment in listening to what is unfortunately considered a forbidden subject in Western, capitalist society.

As he talks about the changes a man goes through trying to persuade his woman not to leave him — everything from begging to outright threats — Richard reminds us, "You know it's true." And we, men and women, can only nod our heads in agreement because it is.

There are many other beautiful, perceptive moments on . . . *Is It Something I Said?* Homosexuality in prison is a major problem, one that causes numerous violent incidents. Relating his brief imprisonment for income tax evasion, Richard Pryor notes, "I made niggers laugh all day long to keep their minds off the booty. . ."

. . . *Is It Something I Said?* is Richard Pryor at his best, giving his incisive, analytical commentary on life in the Black community. That's why you have to be Black to really relate to it. This album will give you repeated hours of laughter and that good feeling about being Black. □

BLACK COPS SUE FEDERAL CRIME AGENCY

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

"This lawsuit alone cannot stop race and sex discrimination in our nation's police departments but, if successful, it will stop LEAA funding of such discrimination. Given police department reliance upon LEAA funding, the NBPA suit will contribute to the elimination of racially and sexually discriminatory practices in our police departments."

Joining Ray Clark, Ollie Glover and David Fishlow at the press conference were: Pastor J. Alfred Smith, spokesperson of the Community Coalition Against Racism in Oakland; Sandre Swanson, administrative aide to California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums; Ms. Althea Williams, administrative aide to California Congressman Pete Stark; Alphonso Galloway, executive director of the Oakland chapter of the NAACP; and Rev. Cecil Williams, pastor of Glide Memorial Church in San Francisco.

Ray Clark said in a prepared statement that the suit "is a direct result of LEAA allowing local police agencies to continue racial and sexual discrimination towards Black policemen and female police officers."

He added: "Specifically, the NBPA will provide evidence revealing discrimination in the areas of recruiting, screening, promotions, assignments, testing and hiring practices of police agencies throughout the country, including Hawaii."

Clark pointed out that the LEAA is a funding agency which as one of its responsibilities is required to monitor those funds which are received by local, county and municipal governmental agencies to facilitate in operating their public safety departments in a nondiscriminatory fashion.

COMPLAINTS

"After numerous administrative complaints filed by individuals and Black independent local police associations," Clark said, "LEAA has not enforced its federal policies nor has it initiated any action to proceed in suspending or withholding any funds. Furthermore, LEAA's officials have not responded in conducting a thorough and comprehensive investigation of those complaints received."

Simultaneous announcements of the filing of the lawsuit were made in New York City, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Illinois, New Orleans, Louisiana, Des Moines, Iowa, and in Honolulu, Hawaii. Ray Clark said this was done "to illustrate the frustration of Black American policemen and females attempting to obtain justice and equality from an agency of the United States government that has tolerated both racial and sexual discrimination."



From left to right, Pastor J. ALFRED SMITH, Brother RAY CLARK, Ms. ALTHEA WILLIAMS, and OLLIE GLOVER.

In his prepared statement, Fishlow said that Ollie Glover "has been denied promotion on the basis of discriminatory and unvalidated written tests and oral interviews. Although the population of Richmond is 40 per cent Black, only 11 per cent of the city's police officers are Black and only three Blacks have ever been promoted beyond the rank of patrolman. Richmond has received more than $500,000 in LEAA funding," Fishlow pointed out.

Of Raymond Clark, Fishlow said, "Clark was suspended from the Oakland Police Department after complaining to LEAA about the discharge of another Black officer." Clark also alleges he has been given duty assignment which interferes with his going to law school, and that he has been discriminated against in promotion.

"Only 12 per cent of Oakland's police officers and only four per cent of the command officers are Black, while 45 per cent of the city's population is Black," Fishlow pointed out. Oakland has received more than $1 million in LEAA funding.

SUPPORT

Statements of support for the suit were made by Pastor Smith, in the name of the Community Coalition, of which the Black Panther Party is a part; by Sandre Swanson; Althea Williams; Alphonso Galloway; Rev. Cecil Williams; and Ms. June Norman, vice-president of the Oakland Citizens Crime Prevention Committee.

Unemployment Benefits

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

management. These standards or codes must be reasonable and the management must prove that you violated them. An accusation without proof is not enough.

•If you filled out your form incorrectly. Make sure that all dates you use are correct.

•If you quit for health reasons. You first must have asked for an easier job assignment or a leave of absence. Also, you must be able to work when you apply for benefits at the unemployment office.

•If you had a change of address and moved during the week, you can be denied your weekly benefits. If you moved on a Sunday, they cannot deny you your benefits.

•If you indicated on your information cards that you have looked for work, but were unable to find a job, you are entitled to receive benefits.

False Statements

The unemployment law states that lying or using false information in order to receive benefits will disqualify you from collecting unemployment. However, the law also states that false facts must be pointed out to you before disqualification is finalized.

Appeal

If you are denied unemployment benefits unjustly, you have 10 days in order to file an appeal.

Remember: FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS.

Apartheid And Women

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

women. Again, an African woman performing the same work as a White woman does not receive the same pay. In nursing, although the gap has been slightly reduced in recent years, an African senior sister was earning 63.1% of what her White counterpart was earning in mid-1974.

Industrial Council agreements and wage determinations frequently lay down different rates of pay for men and women for the same type of work. This affects not only African women, but all South African women workers. However, discriminatory wage rates always hit hardest at the lower end of the wage scale, and also overlook the fact that many African women are the sole or principal breadwinners in their family.

There are other forms of discrimination which, although not specifically directed against African women as such, have an adverse effect on their existence in many cases. For example, in the field of social security, the maximum old-age, blindness and disability pensions which were payable monthly to an African pensioner in 1973 amounted to R 8, whereas the maximum pension for Whites was R 47.

STRINGENT MEANS

South Africa must also be about the only country where a more stringent means test is applied to the lowest-income groups than to those with more money. Thus, again in 1973, the free income allowed (i.e. not resulting in any deduction from the maximum amount of the pension) was R6.66 per month for Africans and R 42 for Whites.

Where Africans are the victims of industrial accidents or occupational diseases, the system and rates of compensation to which they are entitled under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941, as amended, and the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973, are different from those applicable to White workers. Under these Acts, White workers or their survivors and dependants are entitled to a regular pension (paid monthly), whereas Africans are, save in exceptional circumstances, awarded only a lump-sum benefit. It is evident that these provisions can create extreme hardship for African female old-age pensioners and for widows and wives of African workers who have been killed or maimed in industrial accidents.

TO BE CONTINUED

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

KI: Within Us All

This installment is an historical examination of the concept of KI (pronounced Chi in Chinese). We will attempt to provide a clearer insight into the origins of this powerful force that lies dormant in all individuals and is seldom understood or utilized (consciously, that is) by either martial artists or non-martial artists.

The idea of intrinsic energy or KI, a vital force in our bodies which enables us to perform actions that sometimes seem paranormal, is not confined to cultivation solely by martial artists. Anthropologists have found references to various sorts of energy sources similar to KI in cultures which are vastly different. From the ancient Egyptians to certain Native Americans (especially the Dakota and Iroquois tribes), there is a recurrent belief in an internal power source.

And even today a common Melanesian belief is in an ability called mana, an energy reservoir that shows itself in extraordinary physical capabilities. What is now known is that the internal power sources mentioned in various cultures throughout history are not always considered, like KI, to be dormant in everybody. Mana, for instance, only occurs randomly and, unlike KI, there is no guarantee that through practice the ability will remain and grow with the body from one day to the next.

KI, on the other hand, has always carried with it the idea of universal, not random, distribution. And it has been the rule that through discipline and concentration, anybody can actualize and focus the KI. The Buddist version of KI was quite similar to the Chinese ideas of vital matter. But in India, the energy that flowed was called prana, and exercises that were applied to the control of prana became known as yoga. It is worthwhile to examine the concept of prana because like Chinese notions of KI, Indian concepts of prana found their way into the teaching of martial arts.

BLACK MARTIAL ARTS CLUB MEMBERS INTERVIEWED

"WE USE SELF-DEFENSE IN A BROADER MEANING"

Recently, Steve McCutchen, director of the very popular All Open Martial Arts Program at the Oakland Community Learning Center, interviewed Brothers Bill Owens, Lionel Seals, Ron Champions and Ron Brown, members of the Cascos Kempo Kungfu Karate Club, the only Black martial arts club in northern California.

Excerpts from that interview follow.



BPINS photo

STEVE McCUTCHEN (foreground), director of the Oakland Community Learning Center Martial Arts Program, hard at work instructing his young students in the fundamentals of martial arts.

QUESTION: What do you feel martial arts contributes to Black people?

BILL OWENS: Basically, I would tend to lean towards the self-confidence that is developed, that martial arts develops in Black people. I watch other martial arts schools or other private schools and they get very heavy into the physical, the self-defense aspect. This is very important to them. This is what people pay for, this is what they come for and this is what they get.

That's fine. And this is what we intend to teach as well. But since we are Black and since the students coming here are young and they are children, we also try to make them realize or try to make them use self-defense in a broader meaning, use martial arts in a way that they can find themselves or just appreciate themselves as they are, which is Black. Recognition of self-appreciation would be one way of saying the whole thing.

RON CHAMPIONS: Unity within the Blacks, within this club. There is unity and there is a lot of self-dignity you gain from this unity, a lot of respect you gain for yourself. And, then you show your brother, your sister and your immediate family more respect as well.

Martial arts teaches you how to display this respect, too. A lot of people don't know how to display respect. They respect people but they don't know how to express it. So, martial arts helps Black people that way. If there's something you want to get across to people, if you want to get a point across to somebody, martial arts teaches you how to express yourself.

QUESTION: How do you personalize martial arts, make it an extension of yourself?

RON BROWN: I feel that in my trying to endure in learning, it has extended to other facets of my life, such as school. I mean, everything I try to do now, I connect back to martial arts because I see that I'm succeeding in martial arts through a lot of hard work. I know there's a lot of hard work to do in other things in life that are important to me, the welfare of my family and friends to name just a few. So, therefore, martial arts gives me the confidence and the reassurance that I can endure through anything, school, talking to people about other problems. It makes me feel like a better all around person.

BILL OWENS: How does it actually get involved in your life? By the training that's involved, the sacrifices, the hardships that you go through in developing yourself. That type of process, from the beginning until you know continuous improvement. Martial arts should show a person that anything they get involved with is the same way, that anything they want better, they're going to have to work at it, they're going to have to do it over and over and over again. Then they'll see the outcome, the positive results.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Vigilantes Threaten U.F.W. Organizers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

from its initial position of giving all unions the right to enter the fields during nonworking hours to talk with workers.

The board was apparently pressured by grower protests about the sanctity of "private property." Thus far the governor has adopted a hands-off policy on this major dispute. Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally, however, has clearly aligned himself with the UFW in reference to access to the fields and to the use of the UFW insignia on the ballot for farmworkers who may not be able to read.

A resolution was adopted to boycott Coca Cola if necessary since it refuses to bargain in good faith in discussing wages. The Utrillo Ranch in Florida (growers of citrus fruits for Minute Maid), which has an 80% Black and 20% White and Puerto Rican work force, is the cause of the UFW threatened boycott.☐



Sheriff deputies ordering armed White vigilantes to surrender.

"We Use Self-Defense In A Broader Meaning"

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

A lot of martial arts schools suppress. In other words, they keep martial arts-martial arts and life-life and they don't relate the two.

What is important for the instructors here is to be sure that the kids recognize that it's the same process that goes on when they do their homework. If they pick their homework up and just get it done, it's the same thing as with learning their forms in martial arts. They're not going to remember it. But if they do their homework and read it over and over, that little sacrifice has such great results.

QUESTION: How does tradition fit into 1975 values in martial arts?

BILL OWENS: Say with the early instructors they try to show in the movies or on the TV series *Kung Fu*. Some of the things he had to do in martial arts to develop his training, now you can't ask people to go through that, especially Western people and Black people. We can't ask our students to spend the first six months of their training studying the horse position. They've seen the Bruce Lee movies, they see it on TV; they see fighting. More than likely this is what they came for. If we can keep them, we can teach them that this is not all there is to martial arts. But, in order to keep them, we have to show them some fighting, some techniques or they will not stay. They will not work on a horse or on a straight punch for say six or eight months until it is completely perfected.

LIONEL SEALS: Basic traditions haven't changed. You show respect for each other and the same respect I show for Sifo, here, I show for a six-year-old brother in the school. Basically I start off in a humble style, which teaches us to be humble with our loved ones and our enemies until somebody tries to inflict bodily harm to us. So some tradition hasn't changed. It's still the same, being passed on from student to student, from instructor to student. We show respect for our enemies because we know what our capabilities are. Just because somebody's disliked, it doesn't mean that we have to be harsh towards them or hostile towards them every time we see them. We don't have to because we know what our capabilities are and so when the time comes, we are able to take care of ourselves and defend our loved ones and each other.☐

"Double Chains"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

Some guards put pressure on victims not to complain. Such complaints, after all, would indicate that the guards were failing in their duty. Very often these guards asked the victim if he wanted his parents and friends to find out about his humiliation. Many victims wanted to avoid the shame and dishonor they believed would follow such a complaint.

Inmates have very little faith in the ability of guards to protect them from retaliation should they complain, and their fears are justified by the lack of supervision by guards and the inadequate facilities to provide security for complainants.

Inmates who complain are themselves punished by the prison system. It is usual procedure to place a victim of sexual assault on lockup and feed-in, ostensibly for his own protection. This means that, after a complaint is made, the victim is locked in his cell all day, fed in his cell, and not permitted recreation, television or exercise until it is determined that he is safe from retaliation.

Many victims consider this solitary confinement worse than a homosexual relationship with one's aggressor.

Sometimes very little comes of the complaint. Some complaints are just not acted upon. Action, when taken, usually consists of



putting the aggressor in the hole for 30 days or less.

Meanwhile, the victim also is usually locked in and looks forward, when released, to terror from the aggressor's friends and from the aggressor himself when he is let out of the hole. Many of the victims themselves distrust constituted authority and will not bring themselves to cooperate by filing a complaint.

TO BE CONTINUED

S.Q. Woman Guard Quits

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

referring to a very high incidence of drinking among guards.

Bill Merkle, the prison information officer, and the man who hired Ms. Schneider when he was captain of the guards, agrees in part with her.

There is drinking among the guards, he said, "but not any more than with any big corporation." When he was guard captain, "I would probably terminate someone with a drinking problem." He said there is a treatment program for guards with heavy drinking problems, but no one is enrolled.

Now that she's away from the prison, Ms. Schneider appears happy and relieved. She has enrolled in Sonoma State College to continue her art career.

She is now writing a book about her San Quentin career and is illustrating another children's coloring book.

The sex barrier she broke will never be rebuilt, Merkle said. There are only two jobs at San Quentin that women can't perform, he said, "Catholic priests and coaches."☐

32 County Unity

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

must be, within the framework of the political strategy.

"In May, 1972, the Official IRA announced a ceasefire of their aggressive military activity (reserving the right, however, to self-defense and retaliation). It was felt then, as now that it was more important to organize for a revolution in the whole of Ireland against all forces of British imperialism, including their lackeys in the Southern Government, than merely against the occupation forces of Britain in the Six Counties.

"The Official Republican Movement is currently involved in organizing and educating the mass of the Irish people. They are demanding: 1) a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland guaranteeing civil and religious liberties; 2) the withdrawal of British troops from working class areas; 3) the release of all internees; 4) repeal of repressive legislation, especially the Emergency Provisions Act; 5) a general amnesty for all offenses arising from resistance to British forces or through involvement in the civil disobedience campaign.

ENEMY

"The struggle for liberation must not only take place in the Northern but in the 26 Counties, the so-called Republic of Ireland, as well. The enemy is not just the British forces in the North. The enemy is the exploiter and oppressor of the Irish people. . .

"The 26 Counties are a neocolony of Britain. The people of the South live in a country with the second lowest standard of living in all of Europe. There is a damaging tie between the Catholic Church and the State — imposing an archaic value system on the common people and thwarting the revolutionary spirit of the working class by psychological intimidation and guilt. In the 26 Counties, the educational institutions are run by the Catholic Church and birth control and divorce are illegal.

"An Act similar to the Emergency Provisions Act, the 'Offenses Against the State' Act has been in effect since November 1972.

"The economy of the 26 Counties is dependent upon the Common Market countries, primarily Britain and West Germany, for investment. The Common Market is designed to strengthen the control of monopoly capital and to weaken further the power of the workers. The Southern government has liberal

CONTINUED IN LAST COLUMN

Letters to the Editor

Nigerian Murder Spurs Dallas Police Investigation Demands

Black Panther Party:

Please note the attached news item (Dallas cop murder of Nigerian student). Here again is another example of the continuing pattern of indiscriminate racist murders of unarmed Black innocents at the hands of the twisted, sadistic, barbaric animals who comprise the Dallas, Texas, police force.

The time has come to petition the appropriate agencies to initiate a federal investigation of the Dallas police force.

The mayor pro-tem of Dallas is Black. He should be confronted right now and asked when and if he is going to start acting like a man and start doing something such as calling for a federal investigation of the Dallas police force.

How long are these murdering vermin going to be allowed to slaughter Black people with sanction?

Moreover, since this latest victim was a Nigerian national the government of Nigeria should be encouraged to lodge a formal complaint with their embassy here against the city of Dallas. This should be made into an international incident if possible. Every effort should be made to draw attention nationally to the racist murders being perpetrated on Dallas Blacks. Even 12-year-old boys are being cut down like worthless dogs. These are truly crimes against humanity.

These crimes should be brought before the United Nations. Congresswoman Barbara Jordan of Texas should call for a federal investigation of the Dallas police before the floor of Congress. All the above things should be attempted and concerned organizations should see that they are done. Do something.

Sincerely,
P.J. Dee
Newark, N.J.

Respect Black Women

Dear Editor:

I have been a reader of your weekly published paper since February 15, 1975, but I'm no longer a reader of your great, informative newspaper since Brother Willie E. "X" Simmons went home! Bro. Willie was receiving the wonderful paper. So I very much would love to continue receiving this great paper into the Georgia slave penitentiary since Brother Willie has left.

"Special comments" to the reader of this great, tremendous paper. My beloved Black brothers and sisters, time is out for foolishness. It's time to be serious! What I really mean is, "We happen to live in the most dangerous time in the history of the human race." (Bible, Matthew 24: 6-7, 33.) So brothers and sisters, we, as a people, must come together in unity. Brothers and sisters, love and respect bring unity and unity brings us success.

"Respect," brothers. We must start showing more respect to our Black women and rediscover the beauty of them and treat them with honor, respect and dignity. And for you sisters, you are to honor, obey and respect the man. A Black woman is the only heaven a man has. The Black woman is the Black man's precious, precious jewel. The Black woman, she's the best walking in the sun. The Black woman, she's the moon. The Black woman, she's something to be considered and not to be played with. So my beloved Black brothers and Black queens, we cannot treat each other right unless we love each other. We cannot love each other until we know self. So if we, as a people don't respect ourselves, who will respect us? We are disrespected by all nationalities, due to lack of respect and knowledge for ourselves. We've been taught to respect everyone: everyone but self! We'll treat the lower creatures with more respect, love, concern, understanding and patience than we do ourselves. Why?

Thank you for listening,
Respectfully sir and ma'am,
Your Bro. Charles "2X"
Georgia State Penitentiary
Reidsville, Ga.

JoAnne Little Case: A People's Victory

Dear Sir:

I would like to make some comments about the JoAnne Little case.

1. It is a truly significant people's victory — especially in consideration of the fact that it was so quickly and unanimously decided for justice by a jury half Black and half White working together for justice and handing it down so firmly and so fast as they did.

2. Yet, important victory that it is, it must be considered only a beginning and not a conclusion.

3. This case particularly shows up the basic need of properly protecting the health and personal safety of all persons incarcerated in prisons. Of course, this only begins to deal with the problems of our present nationwide penal system. But — as an absolute minimum — it must be clearly shown that citizens in the custody of the law have certain very basic rights to their health and personal safety while they are in custody and while the entire question of penal reform is being considered.

4. So — as one of various examples of things that could be done in this field — I would suggest some sort of law that would make malicious mistreatment of prisoners a reason for reduction of their sentences or cancellation of those sentences when the malicious wrong to a prisoner exceeds the offense for which they were imprisoned.

Now, I'm not at all saying that the cleaning up and complete overhauling of our penal system would be satisfied just by the above. But could it not be a start?

Sincerely,
Paul H. Dubear
Seattle, Wash.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

tax laws beneficial only to the investor in which they are guaranteed 15 years tax free license to exploit the resources of Ireland. . . .Unemployment is at 20%. Thousands are homeless.

"The Official Republican Movement sees as its goal a united 32 County Socialist Republic — where church and state are separate, where the Irish capitalist class and the British capitalists are recognized for what they are, where British imperial rule once and for all is overthrown, where the people of Ireland own and control the wealth of Ireland.

"The Irish struggle is not isolated. It is part of the worldwide movement for national liberation.

Yours in the Struggle,
Helena Molony
Irish Republican Club"

Mobutu

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

epoch of classical colonialism is fast drawing to a close. It is neocolonialism that presents itself as the central contradiction in Africa. Further, it will take the overthrow of some of the more backward neocolonial states in the region to bring about the final defeat of racism and colonialism in southern Africa.

The People's Revolutionary Party's unstated demand is that Tanzania get off the fence and take a stand on the struggle against neocolonialism in Zaire. Tanzania's stand is indeed firm and unambiguous — she wants to stay on that fence. But history and the forward motion of the workers and peasants will not allow it.☐

George Jackson

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

treated, then he was shipped off to this prison in the State of Nevada.

"The evidence will show that the warden of the state prison of Nevada is a man who used to be at San Quentin. His name is Captain Hawker.

"The evidence will show that Captain Hawker has a reputation, while he was at San Quentin and whatever other prisons he was working, as a guard of creating all kinds of problems, of framing men, had a notorious reputation in this area, and the evidence will show, more than likely, that Mr. Marcino was sent to Nevada because of the close relationship the former Captain Hawker had with the authorities at the California Department of Corrections

TO BE CONTINUED

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye exhminations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

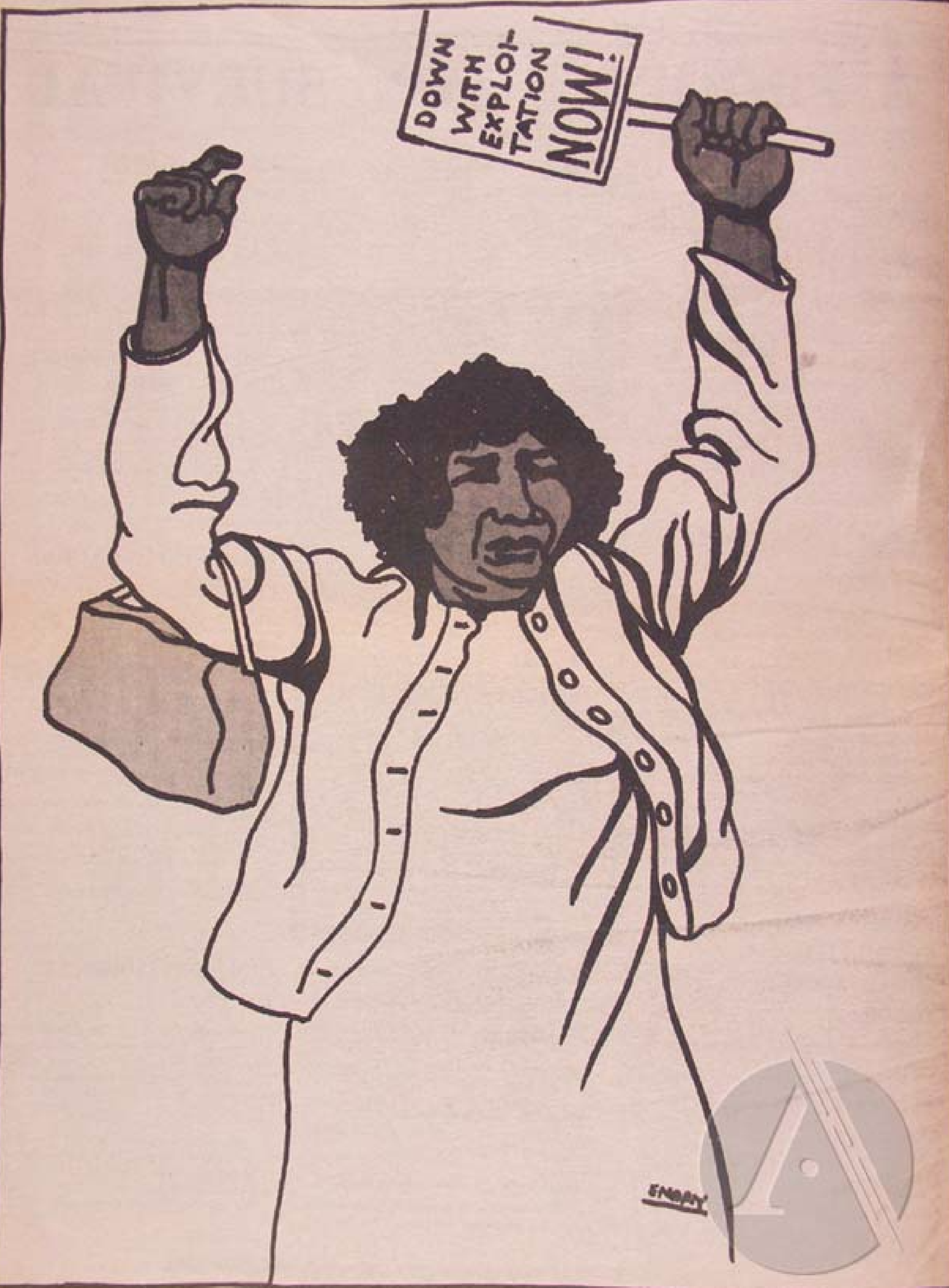
LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."
—Huey P. Newton


DOWN
WITH
EXPLO-
TATION
NOW!